

# The Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1910.

## THE GREATEST FAIR.

Next Monday week the fifth annual State Fair will open in Richmond, and to it will come exhibitors and sight-seers from everywhere. A more remarkable achievement than that made by the State Fair of Virginia in the same length of time will be difficult to recall. Starting under adverse conditions, with grounds that had to be cleared, laid out, ditched and drained between March and October, the Fair was yet enabled, under the aggressive and intelligent management of its first president, the Hon. Henry C. Stuart, and the Board of Directors, to make a showing at its opening that was not only creditable but astounding.

To-day the Virginia State Fair is recognized as the best horse and cattle fair south of Toronto. In search of its premiums, entries will be sent from the North, West, East and South. Prize winning horses, great cattle herds will be shown here, prize hogs and sheep from all over the country will compete for the Virginia ribbons. This success is not only due to the intelligent and forceful work on the part of the managers of the Fair, but also very largely to the fact that the basic idea of the Virginia State Fair Association, and the men who brought it into being, was not to make it a place for side shows and hurdy-gurdies, but to use the great opportunities offered by such an occasion to develop the agricultural and manufacturing resources of Virginia.

The fact that last year the Virginia State Fair Association had a corn exhibit that inspired every farmer in Virginia to better efforts would of itself alone abundantly justify the labor and thought that has been expended upon this enterprise. But it is not only in corn and tobacco and small fruits that the Fair has served the State. It has increased the standard of live stock; it has added measurably and greatly to the welfare and wealth of the farmers; it has encouraged and inspired many to a larger and more generous dealing with their surroundings; it has set up a beacon light to show both the city dwellers and farmers what possibilities Virginia held; and the reflex of this action has been profoundly beneficial to the State at large.

In addition to the features that have made previous Fairs so successful, this year the Virginia State Fair Association will have a spacious and splendid brick building for the accommodation of permanent displays, where exhibits can be made that were difficult, if not impossible, to handle in the buildings heretofore available.

We are glad that the city of Richmond has set apart October 15th for a public holiday. The city can do nothing better than to encourage and support in every way an institution which reflects such honor and credit upon this city and performs such a valuable and lasting service to the whole State.

## JEALOUS OF ATLANTA.

Atlanta is very proud of that 154,000 census, but all Georgians do not rejoice with her. One doubting Thomas from Savannah goes so far as to cast aspersions on the whole count and back his doubts with cash. In writing to Director Durand, that gentleman, whose name is wisely withheld, lest enraged Atlanta pillory him first and burn him afterward, says:

"Mr. Durand, Census Bureau, Wash-  
ington, D. C."

Dear Sir:—Referring to figures given out by your bureau as to the population of Atlanta, Ga., I stand ready to wager \$10,000 to \$5,000 that the above city has not 154,000 population, as your figures make it over \$5,000 even money that she has not 125,000, and if I am offered two to one I will bet she hasn't 110,000. I have lived in the place, I am sorry to say, and up to the present time I never heard of a booster of the place who wasn't a liar; and census takers do not state facts about the place.

"The surprising feature of their figures is that they don't put their figures at a million—and I am a Georgian by birth at that. If I owned the State I'd make some other State a present of Atlanta, so as to rid the rest of the State from the biggest lot of liars on earth."

Yours truly,  
The money to back these vitriolic statements is said to be on hand. The language is fierce enough for a Hoke Smith oration—and yet Atlanta has not said a word.

## A DEATH IN THE MINISTRY.

It is a matter of common knowledge that ministerial material is not so plentiful as it is used to be. Our theological seminaries are not overworked. One of the most aggressive denominations has issued a statement recently declaring that for 10,011 churches it has only 3,073 pastors. This means that there are 938 churches which either have no pastors or are forced to share with some other church their services.

Why is this? There may be a number of reasons, but we believe most salaries to be the chief reason. Not that ministers are wholly swayed by

financial considerations, but they feel that they have a right to live comfortably and to rear families, just like other men. The average salary of a minister in the United States is \$603 the year, a little more than \$50 the month, not quite \$2 the day. This is barely enough for a man to subsist on alone, and yet in many cases he has a family to support. The small salary precludes the possibility of his having anything to do with men of similar calibre in legitimate association outside of the church. The lack of such association practically restricts the influence and channels of usefulness of ministers to the church.

The church is asking talented young men, some of them college graduates, to spend three years preparing themselves for the ministry in a seminary and then be willing to work for a compensation that barely suffices to make both ends meet. Ministers do not get enough, as a general rule, to save anything, and end life as charges upon their churches. Is it any wonder that a brilliant young man, with a choice of careers, seeks that which will give at least a fair recognition to his ability from a material standpoint?

There are churches in Virginia which can testify to the difficulty experienced in getting pastors. In the more remote and less populous parts of the State the difficulty is an increasingly great one.

When the command to the Apostles was made: "Provide neither gold nor silver nor brass in your purses, nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats," it was applicable to existing conditions; but these are days when men who work for any cause cannot live on nothing or on charity.

## HUMORS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

We expected humorous features to be brought out in the Norfolk, or, rather, the Second District, investigation, but we scarcely expected or hoped for anything so gloriously ludicrous and significantly conclusive as the vehement objections and protests from both candidates to the examination of the registration books and their comparison with the voting list.

It appears from the Norfolk reports that both Mr. Young and Mr. Maynard suddenly developed a deep concern for fear that such an inspection and comparison would disclose to the vulgar world and the evil-disposed party secrets of weighty import and give the wicked a handle against the customary methods employed and results obtained by the very practical politicians of that extremely practical district.

It was all very well, it seems, for Mr. Maynard to make charges and demand investigation of specific instances of fraud and corruption, which, if proved, would be ample to wipe out the narrow margin by which Mr. Young was returned. In like manner it was fully within the rules of the game, as for Mr. Young to endeavor to offset Mr. Maynard's charge of fraud and corruption by similar charges of fraud and corruption in certain other localities, and prove them if he could.

All this was according to the rules of a political ring fight, as Messrs. Maynard and Young understood it. They conceived that they were the parties in interest, and therefore it was for them to limit by agreement the scope of the investigation—restrict, so to speak, the theatre of war, and especially preserve inviolate those avenues and fields of investigation and research which might, nay, infallibly would—lead to disclosures frightfully embarrassing to both of them, and utterly ruinous to the methods and practices by which they had both profited and each felt might be useful at some future time.

But alas! The public, heretofore a negligible quantity, presumed to take part in this contest and demanded that the light be turned on all the dark or doubtful places, regardless of whether it hurt one or both of the contending statesmen. In fact, the public has almost reached the conclusion that the personal fortunes of both of these gentlemen constitute a very small element in the purposes of this investigation, and insist that it be carried on in a fashion that will lay bare, and hence make it possible to cure, the fraudulent and corrupt practices that it is vehemently suspected have long been the rule, and not the exception, in the Second District.

The place from which it is sought by either to turn aside the light is just the place where the light is probably needed; but when both protest against a given line of investigation tending to bring out important information, nothing but imbecility or a deliberate purpose to avoid discovering anything worth while could cause the committee to hesitate.

A joint protest is of course a tremendous admission, but, absurdly enough, both of the contestants seem blissfully oblivious of this fact. They seem to think this is a simple equation, in which the element of honesty in the recent primary—if there be any—will be evolved by cancellation, by offsetting the instances of fraud and corruption on one side with similar instances on the other.

It looks as if there is a rude awakening in store for both of them.

## THE PEOPLE AND THE CHAIRMAN.

It is, of course, a splendid victory for the "ordinary every-day citizen" to have the Colonel elected temporary chairman of the New York State Republican Convention. Every voter who is not a malefactor of great wealth will breathe freer and more largely because of the weight thereby lifted from his neck. Women and children, who by sex or age are debarred from voting, will thrill with the splendid consciousness that the square deal is really triumphant and the bosses routed. The heavy air of the convention hall will for this time at least be fresh and vital with the cool breath of perfect purity. For must we not have heard the martial speech of the tem-

porary chairman welcoming to "my policies" the lamb-like delegates. For banners there will flutter thousands of hearts disenthralled from the bitter rule of Barnes.

Isn't it fine? Isn't it glorious, inspiring and elevating?  
Of course, it is. But where does the common, ordinary, tax-paying, vote-casting Republican citizen get off? What difference does it make to him who wins? It is just a trial of strength between two self-seeking bosses—Barnes and Roosevelt. No principle is involved. No public rights are threatened. No desire to give the plain citizen representation exists. Out of all this hubbub comes nothing but the personal glorification of one self-constituted boss, who beats another of the same sort at the same game. In both cases the voters are pawns, mere food for powder, or shouters at majorem gloriam, but, then, how the unconcerned tax-payer does love to be called fond names, and flattered, even when everybody knows it is a mere empty fancy.

## THE PROBABILITY OF A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

Champ Clark, who will be the next Speaker of the National House of Representatives if it contain a Democratic majority—and we believe with Mr. Clark that it will—discusses in a current magazine article the outlook for such a devoutly-to-be-wished consummation. His forecast is based on the political experience of this country and upon the things which the Republican party has done which it ought not to have done and the things it has left undone which it ought to have done.

Mr. Clark says "History shows . . . that in long lapses of time one party will be in power about as much as the other. . . . When President Taft was sworn in this government had existed one hundred and twenty years under the Constitution. During that period the party now known as the Democratic had held the executive branch of the government for sixty years—just one-half of the time."

The disruption in the Republican ranks is forcibly shown by Mr. Clark. He says in this connection: "They are badly demoralized, but still both factions claim to be Republicans. Indeed, the members of each faction claim to be the only Simon-pure, double-hatched, all-wool-and-a-yard-wide Republican of the government. . . . The great delicacy for an outsider to decide as to the orthodoxy of these contending clans."

Reviewing the presidential elections of the last forty years, Mr. Clark demonstrates that the Republican party has always shown a tendency to be a house divided against itself. The Republican defection caused the election of Harmon in Ohio, Marshall in Indiana, Johnson and Lind in Minnesota, and Chamberlain in Oregon; and Mr. Clark declares that the "tradition of unbroken Republican unity at the polls is no better than a myth."

On the other hand, the distinguished leader of the minority in the House rejoices in the fact that the Democrats in the House got together at the last session, "thereby setting a fine example to Democrats everywhere," and creating "a splendid influence in electing a Democratic House this fall." This fact has not been "played up" by the great metropolitan newspapers and press associations, which are tinged with Republican affiliation.

The unanimity of Democratic opposition to the Payne-Aldrich-Smoot tariff bill will make for a Democratic victory, thinks Mr. Clark, and there can be no doubt that he is correct. "Revision downward" was not brought about by the Republicans, and the people will line up with the party which has kept its pledges and maintained its faith. The Republican position on the tariff has been so equivocal, so unsatisfactory, so distasteful to the national electorate that Democratic consistency and steadfastness must win.

According to Mr. Clark, there are ten reasons why the Democrats will carry the Congressional elections this fall. They are:

First, because the Democrats are first; second, because the Republicans are split into bitterly warring factions; third, because the people believe that they were deceived and betrayed on the tariff question.

Fourth, because Mr. Cannon has practically announced his resignation for reelection as Speaker, which has the same soothing effect on the insurgents that shaking a red flag in its face has on a mad bull.

Fifth, because the people want to know the truth about the Ballinger-Pinchot row, the state of the Philippine Islands, and because they will never get the truth from the Regular Republicans.

Sixth, because the taxpayers want to put an end to the wild and reckless waste and extravagance now prevailing in all the departments of the government.

Seventh, because they want a genuine revision of the tariff downward.

Eighth, because they want the criminal features of the Anti-Trust Law honestly and thoroughly enforced, so that the big trust criminals may land in prison, and when there is no punishment at all.

Ninth, because the people are desirous of a change, believing that the Republicans have been in so long that they have concluded that the country belongs to them rather than to the plain people.

Tenth, because the voters of the land have made up their minds that this shall not be a government of the trusts, by the trusts, and for the trusts.

Firm in the true faith, this Democratic Moses of Missouri will surely lead his hosts to triumph in November. Comes apace the day when the righteous shall be in authority and when the people shall rejoice. The signs all point that way.

## ANGELS' FOOD.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)  
"Man did eat angels' food."—Psalm lxxviii, 25.

The reference, of course, is to the manna which fell in the wilderness, and there many people might be content to leave the whole case.

One can soon tell what food we eat. You cannot hide the bill of fare. The

face is a telltale. The more the sensualist eats, the more gross he appears to be. He feeds the flesh. He gets coarser every day. The little music in his voice is all dead and gone; he has choked it with the food of beasts. Once there was a little child, pure and lovely, the germ of a fine man in him; but that child-angel is dead. Say not that it is of no consequence what a man eats. It is of vital consequence.

The mystery, however, is this: Even the best food may be turned into evil nutriment, according to the nature of the man who partakes of it. What we take we turn into our own nature. The lion grows as a lion the more he eats, though it may be of the daintiest food; it all becomes lion. So with us, bodily, intellectually, spiritually—we tell what our food is. The glutton grows flesh; the poet turns his food into poetry; the suppliant at God's throne becomes more faithful, a more eloquent intercessor. The nature determines everything.

Herein is a great mystery of nature, subduing everything to its own design—lion into lion, beast into beast, poet into poet, angel into angel. Blame not in all cases the food. There are instances, of course, where it should be blamed, but how much depends upon the nature!

Our intellectual food determines our intellectual quality. We can tell what books a man has been reading by his conversation. Why ask a catalogue from the student? Simply listen to him. He tells his own standing by the first sentence he utters. If this be so in intellect, it is infinitely more so in religion. Men speak about falling from grace as if it were some mysterious process; but what is easier than to detect the loss of spirituality in the tone? He may have been through the ceremony of prayer, but he has omitted the sacrifice. He may have used the vows, but he has lost the blood. And only blood is accepted in heaven.

We are eating, always eating. All life is a process of absorption, appropriation, assimilation. Eating, sleeping, praying, doing business—in all these duties of life we are growing all the time, either into what will reveal itself to the poet's spiritual eye or in the beast's vacancy.

When may men be said to eat "angels' food," the bread sent down from God? When earth can satisfy no longer, and the heart aspires to greater things. Earth was good enough at one time, but now he feels only its limitations, and the joys and rest of heaven beckon and lure him day by day. He has been eating angels' food. Already he is more in heaven than in earth. The food is telling on him when we see him grow daily in spirituality. He is no longer bound by alphabets and rules, but he says plainly: "I seek a country out of sight. I will not be fettered by your land flowing with milk and honey, which can be measured by surveyors. I pant, I yearn, for a land afar off. Infinite with God's Infinity and radiant with His presence."

This growth is not a metaphysical process; it is concrete—a larger outward, a firmer grasp of things eternal, a growth in preparation and a fuller sympathy with God. Thus growing, the whole world changes; its duties become light, its burdens more easy to be borne, its wealth just a handful of dust, its honors but fleeting shadows.

A larger feast has been prepared for us than even angels' food—even the true bread from heaven. What a way Christ has of preaching His gospel! When He said "bread," the heart hungered; when He said "water," the soul thirsted. "I am the Living Bread which came down from heaven; if any man eat of this Bread, he shall live forever, and the bread that I will give is My flesh, which I will give for the life of the world."

This is a table spread before your soul for its satisfaction and solace to-day. He means: Take Me, appropriate Me, have none other but Me. Into this mystery the soul must enter alone if it partake, if it would become more like Christ, and it all hangs on faith. Faith is the soul's life, and without faith it is impossible to please Him. All that is outward and literal is but initial. If we stop there we are the men who have gone to seek the King and halted outside the gate. The King is not at the gate; we must pass the gate, ascend the road and demand an entrance into the presence chamber itself. Reason may open the gate, but faith must complete the pilgrimage, secure the introduction and establish the exchange of communications.

Lord, increase our faith!  
Edward Bok is interestingly treated on the editorial page of the Harrisonburg Daily Times, which says that he took "an eighteen-minute vacation" several days ago "to study" some method of converting a claw hammer into an eight-day clock. Of the Ladies Home Journal, the Times says: "By closely perusing its columns, you will find how a cheese box may be converted into a refrigerator, and the Japanese lanterns used at the last festival may be utilized handily for a trousseau."

"Bok is some pumpkins in the literary patch, and he can also tell you how to make Oriental portieres out of the labels on ketchup bottles." Doubtless the Times would apply to Bok, can amore, Swift's description of the visionary who spent so many years in trying to devise a method "to extract sunbeams from cucumbers."

Mr. Bryan can bolt a friend for principle, but the friend who bolts Mr. Bryan is a scoundrel in league with the powers of darkness and seeking the destruction of the country. The point of view is a great help. Sleep has a brass band, but it will never land him on the band wagon.

# Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

## Mayor of Los Angeles, Cal.

Kindly publish the name of the present Mayor of the city of Los Angeles, California. CONSTANT READERS.

Hon. George Alexander. His term expires in January, 1912.

## The Early Circus.

Kindly give the history of the American circus before the building of the railroad. What was the mode of traveling, and what was the mode of entertainment, and what was the mode of message to the House of Lords, as the circus was called? Does this not refer to the smaller show which traveled by horse and wagon, and naturally the ground covered in a season was very small. The circus performance was much as it is today, only that one ring was used, and the sensational features all-acted. Ten or twelve acts constituted the menagerie, with several equestrian, acrobatic, trapeze, performance, acrobatic acts, practiced by those that were seen in vaudeville to-day. The term "one horse circus" came into use after the big circus had been developed, no doubt by way of comparison.

## Queen Caroline's Trial.

Kindly tell me something about Queen Caroline's trial in 1820, and also how it was positively known that the Comte de Morny was half-brother to Napoleon III. Who is supposed to have been the father of the Comte de Morny? On hearing of the death of George III, on January 29, 1820, Caroline proceeded to Rome, where, although Queen Victoria was refused, she was guarded by her own troops. On her way to England, early in 1820, she received at St. Petersburg, on the 10th of March, a letter in which it was proposed to her that she should take the title of Queen of England or of France, and that she should take the title attached to the royal family of England, and that she was to reside in England, and that she was to be crowned. It was not likely that these terms could be accepted, and she at

once set out for Calais and embarked the same night for England. She set sail June 8, 1820, and landed at Dover the same day, being received with a salute, and instructions to the contrary having been given. She was welcomed most enthusiastically, and her arrival in London was an ovation. On her arrival she went to live at the house of her friend, Alderman Wood. Her unexpected arrival threw the King and his party into consternation, and the next day a message to the House of Lords, accompanied by the evidence collected by the Milan committee, was sent to the Queen, that "it is indispensable to the safety of the kingdom that a solemn inquiry" be made on July 5 the Earl of Liverpool proposed the introduction of a bill entitled "an act to deprive Her Majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, of the title, prerogatives, rights, privileges and exemptions of Queen consort of the realm," and to dissolve the marriage between His Majesty and the said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth. It was read a first time on July 5, and a second time on July 10, 1820, but only a preliminary sitting, the examination of the witnesses not taking place until November 8 the divorce clause was carried in the committee by sixty-seven. If the witnesses were not all present, the committee would have been adjourned until the 10th. Gergami admitted only of the conclusion that she was guilty, and even her own friends and apologists were forced to admit that she was guilty. There can be but little doubt that had the Queen been found guilty and divorced, George III's position as King would have been imperiled. The Queen was granted the allowance stated above. She departed to be present at the coronation of the King, on July 29, 1821, but was refused. This was her death-blow. She was taken ill at Drury Lane Theatre on August 30 and died on the night of August 7, 1821. She was laid to rest in the royal vault at Brunswick on August 26, 1821. The illegitimate son of the Comte de Flahaut and Queen Hortense.

# GERMAN ARMY WILL BE USED AS A MODEL

## BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

MISS LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY, a French noblewoman, has given no end of orders to her household, and is now endeavoring in every possible way to shield the Emperor and Empress from all contact with the outer world, and to keep them in a state of seclusion. She is responsible for the safety of their charges, partly because they dread the grating of the Emperor's foot on the floor, and partly because they dread the Emperor's foot on the floor. She is responsible for the safety of their charges, partly because they dread the grating of the Emperor's foot on the floor, and partly because they dread the Emperor's foot on the floor.

When the late Duc d'Aumale died, he was not only alienated from his family, but he was also alienated from the well-nigh priceless treasures which he contained, as well as the vast park and estate connected therewith. He was a man of great wealth, and he was a man of great power. He was a man of great wealth, and he was a man of great power. He was a man of great wealth, and he was a man of great power.

There is already a very large Teuton element in Brazil. One or two of the provinces are indeed almost entirely given over to German settlers, and the training of the army in the hands of German officers, specially picked for the purpose by the Kaiser, Germany's army in Brazil is now being trained by German officers, specially picked for the purpose by the Kaiser, Germany's army in Brazil is now being trained by German officers, specially picked for the purpose by the Kaiser.

Peru, indeed, seems to be the only republic that has invoked the assistance of France. The French mission of officers engaged in the task of instruction of the Peruvian army, and the French mission of officers engaged in the task of instruction of the Peruvian army, and the French mission of officers engaged in the task of instruction of the Peruvian army.

Emperor Nicholas and his consort are surrounded at the Castle of Friedrichshagen, in Hesse, by what may be described as the inner circle of their household, which consists of a small number of persons, including the Emperor's private secretary, the Emperor's private secretary, the Emperor's private secretary.

Where the bank has exceeded letters will be returned. No anonymous communications will be accepted. Envelope, with the writer's address, must accompany every communication.

## The Italian Extradition Treaty.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch:—In to-day's issue of your paper your Roanoke correspondent commits a blunder in his article on the extradition treaty. He says: "No extradition treaty could be made between the American and Italian governments."

Whether our government decides that Charleston, the American citizen, who has sought asylum in America after murdering his wife in Italy, shall be extradited or not, is a very nice question indeed, but there is no room whatever for doubt as to the stand taken by our Secretaries of State in regard to the extradition of Italian subjects who have committed extraditable crimes in this country and fled to Italy. It is true that the Italian government has persistently maintained its position of non-extradition of its subjects from extradition, but our government has uniformly protested and has consistently refused to sign the treaty of 1883, which is still in force.

In the case of Salvatore Paladini, whose surrender was demanded by the Italian government in 1888, on the ground that, being an Italian subject, he could not be extradited, the Italian government was refused, and the matter no guide to the Italian government's attitude, but the language of the treaty.

## Freedom from the attentions of her Muscovite doctors.

When our friends visit this city they leave with a good will towards us, as we spare neither time nor money to make them comfortable. We are not a city of the future, but we are a city of the present. We are not a city of the future, but we are a city of the present. We are not a city of the future, but we are a city of the present.

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## For the Daniel Monument.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch:—Historic episodes become linked with the names of the men who lived and died. Let our Confederate period go down the ages bearing the lofty name of our unowned king, John W. Daniel.

Put me down for \$100, please, and oblige. Yours respectfully,  
Glen Allen, Va., September 23, 1910.

## Make this Bank Your Bank.

National State and City Bank  
OF RICHMOND, VA.  
Capital . . . \$1,000,000.00  
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WM. A. BILLY, Vice-President.  
J. W. SINTON, Vice-President.  
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